

answerable. But we cannot forget that for years and years the missionaries have been preaching against the terrible cruelty of this practice, or that they have to choose between continuing a campaign of fruitless words and adopting some practical means of enforcing their protest. Whether or no they have chosen wisely, everyone must feel that the difficulties of the position offer a marked contrast to the readiness with which this last attempt to overcome them has been criticised. But though the missionaries may be comparatively helpless to grapple with the evil, and though the Chinese Government may feel its tenure of power so insecure that to legislate with the object of saving the female children of the nation from torture and deformity would be to provoke a rebellion, there is an authority not only strong enough to protect many thousands of human beings against this brutal ill-usage, but also bound by all the principles of civilization to interfere. The island of Hongkong is British territory, and its 150,000 Chinese inhabitants are British subjects. Obligated to grapple there with social problems of an unusual character, the English authorities have from time to time shown themselves happily indifferent to conventionalities. Sixteen years ago they shocked the good people of Exeter Hall by licensing gambling-houses; giving the world an opportunity of crying shame upon a civilized Government so untrue to the doctrines it professed that it could sell to its subjects the right of practising a most demoralizing vice. Yet to those who really understood the condition of the Colony in 1867, it seemed beyond all doubt that, by the issue of gambling licenses, alone could a remedy be found for evils which had passed beyond the reach of ordinary control. The Colonial Office, indeed, could never be persuaded to view the matter in this light, or to comprehend that wise men sometimes voluntarily accept the lesser of two inevitable evils. But before the scruples of the Colonial Office shaped themselves into a peremptory veto, the gambling-houses had been brought under complete control and the object of the license attained. Other shocks, however, were in store for the humanitarians. Malefactors were flogged, in public at the whipping-post, and hardened criminals had a brand put on the lobe of their ears, a distinction which they took most unkindly: not that their nerves were shocked by the operation of tattooing a tiny device in their flesh, but because they found it exceedingly inconvenient to be shadowed by a policeman whenever they attempted to revisit the scenes of their misdeeds. Recalling, to day, all the indignant protests these various abnormal ordinances evoked, we observe a singular instance of the inconsistency of public opinion. For in this very island of Hongkong, where gentle-folks were horrified at the notion of levying fines on the devotees of "Fan-tan" that their haunts might cease to be the asylums of pirates and assassins, and soft-hearted philanthropists winced to think that brutalized malefactors were flogged nor marked; in this very island, we say, from year's end to year's end, every hour and every minute of the day and night, the air is filled with the screams of tortured babies, while men and women go about their business self-contented and unconcerned. There is no exaggeration in this language. Those who have carefully watched all the processes of foot-binding, and noted its effects, declare that since the world began there never

was invented a device that inflicts keener and crueller suffering. Were the subjects of any civilized government in the universe to treat their cats or rats as the subjects of the British Government in Hongkong treat their female children, public opinion would be shocked into a vehement and effectual protest. Yet, so far as, we can see, public opinion in Hongkong is quite silent on the subject, if we except an earnest remonstrance from "Banian" in the columns of the *Daily Press*. Doubtless there is a great deal to be said on the other side: as, for example, that reforms to be lasting must not anticipate the mood to receive them, and that any arbitrary attempt to correct such a long established custom would probably have the effect of driving away the respectable portion of the native population from Hongkong. Upon such a question it would be presumptuous to express any opinion, but we do feel justified in saying that whether by radical or partial methods, some official action ought to be taken. Quite recently the police records of the Colony contained a case which excited no little horror and indignation. It was found that part of a Chinese undertaker's business was to let sick children—girls of course—to be left to die among the coffins in his store, and that days of neglected suffering were sometimes passed in this miserable place. This was a Chinese habit, and Chinamen thought no harm of it. Their creed was that when a child's malady became plainly mortal, the sooner it ceased to be a burden to the living, the better. English law, however, was not slow to assert itself in this instance, and English people congratulated themselves that such inhumanity would not again be practiced in their midst. Yet no comparison is possible between the additional suffering thus imposed upon the dying children and the harrowing tortures to which female babies are systematically subjected. In the former case the little patients would probably have lost the power of appreciating pain, or would at least be insensible to neglect, whereas the tortures of foot-binding have to be borne day after day by children of an age when pain is most keenly felt and the strength to endure it as yet wholly wanting. The subject almost precludes discussion. There are many strange things in this world of ours, but few, if any, stranger than the apathetic attitude of a highly civilized Government towards this most revolting barbarism, and that, too, a Government which, as pointed out above, has shown not unfrequently that it does not shrink from exceptional legislation under exceptional circumstances. The measure of difference we exhibit towards Oriental customs which interfere with which our own convenience or prosperity is scarcely large enough to explain our respect for an abuse which, by processes of the most pitiless cruelty, converts half the inhabitants of an empire into lifelong cripples; neither it is a comfortable reflection that while we bombard cities and sink ships to secure the permanence of a trade in yarns and shirtings, we cannot afford so much as an Order in Council or a diplomatic protest to save a multitude of children from extreme brutality.—*Japan Mail*.

The author of the work "John Bull et Son Ile" proves to be the London correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*.

What soup would cannibals prefer? The broth of a boy.

## Shipping.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO  
TIME TABLE.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

For San Francisco:

Zealandia.....On or about June 8

For Auckland and Sydney:

Australia.....On or about June 14  
oct 1 83-d&w

## STEAMER 'KINAU.'

FING.....Commander

THE STEAMER "KINAU" WILL LEAVE HONOLULU EACH TUESDAY AT 4 P. M., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Laupahoehoe and Hilo. Returning, will touch at all the above ports, arriving at Honolulu each Saturday P. M. The "KINAU" will leave her wharf at 4 P. M., and NO FREIGHT WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER 3 P. M. Due notice is given of this rule, and it will be carried out. oct 1 tf-d&w

## Inter-Island

## Steam Navigation Company's



## TIME TABLE.

## Steamer Planter,

BATES.....Commander

Will run regularly for Kona and Kau.

LEAVES HONOLULU AT 4 P. M.

Friday.....April 4	Tuesday.....May 27
Tuesday.....April 12	Friday.....June 6
Friday.....April 20	Tuesday.....June 13
Tuesday.....April 28	Friday.....June 20
Friday.....May 6	Tuesday.....June 27
Tuesday.....May 14	Friday.....July 4
Friday.....May 23	Tuesday.....July 11

Returning, Touching at Maalaea

Friday.....April 11	Tuesday.....June 3
Tuesday.....April 19	Friday.....June 10
Friday.....April 27	Tuesday.....June 18
Tuesday.....May 5	Friday.....June 25
Friday.....May 13	Tuesday.....July 3
Tuesday.....May 21	Friday.....July 10

ARRIVING AT HONOLULU AT 5 P. M.

On the out trip, will touch only at the following ports in Kona, Kailua, Keauhou, Hookena, and Hoopu.

## Steamer Iwalani,

CAMERON.....Commander

Leaves Honolulu Every Tuesday, at 5 P. M.

For Nawiliwili, Koloa, Waimea and Elele, Kauai. Returning, leaves Nawiliwili every Saturday evening.

## Steamer Jas. Makee,

FREEMAN.....Commander

Leaves Honolulu Every Thursday at 3 P. M.

For Kapaa and Kilauea. Returning leaves Kauai every Tuesday at 4 P. M. and touching at Waianae both ways.

## Steamer C. R. Bishop

DAVIS.....Commander

Leaves Honolulu Every Tuesday at 4 P. M.

For Kukuiahae, Honokaa and Paauhau. Returning arrives at Honolulu every Saturday morning 9 a.m.

## Diamond Jewelry.

## G. W. Macfarlane &amp; Co.,

Have received from London a special consignment, which is now on view. LONDON MADE

## Diamond Jewelry,

OF THE—

Newest and Most Recherche Patterns.

—CONSISTING OF—

Diamond, Ruby Emerald, Sapphire, Pearl, and Other Gem Rings.

BREASTPINS, BANGLES and other Ornaments, all mounted in fine gold.

Also a splendid assortment of

## GOLD WATCHES,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Including some fine Minute Repeaters and Chronographs, in heavy 18-carat gold cases; some Beautifully Enamelled Watches, in hunting cases, or Ladies, and an assortment of fine

## Silver Watches.

Also, a very beautiful assortment of SILVER JEWELRY, of specially new design and make.

The whole consignment will be offered at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES. d14-tf-d

## Insurance Cards.

THE NEW YORK  
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1845. PURELY MUTUAL.

Assets.....\$53,000,000  
Surplus.....10,000,000

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. has been doing business for thirty-eight years, and was never so strong and prosperous as now. It offers to those desiring life insurance

A COMBINATION OF ADVANTAGES which only long experience, a large and well-established business, and carefully perfected plans and methods can afford. Among these advantages are  
Absolute Security.  
Insurance at Low Cost.  
Equitable Dealing.

Every desirable form of Policy issued, and some with advantages offered by no other Company. Apply to

C. O. BERGER.  
General Agent for Hawaiian IslandsTHE CITY OF LONDON  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF LONDON.

Capital, [LIMITED] \$5,000,000.

Having established an Agency here, the undersigned is authorized to accept risks against Fire, Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, etc., on the most favorable terms. Losses promptly adjusted and payable here.

C. O. BERGER,  
Agent Hawaiian IslandsHAWAIIAN INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO.,  
(Limited.)

Money Loaned on First Class Securities, for long or short period. Apply to W. L. GREEN, Manager pro tem. Office: Queen St., over G. W. Macfarlane &amp; Co. au20

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF LIVERPOOL.CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000.  
UNLIMITED LIABILITY.

Fire Insurance of all descriptions will be effected at Moderate Rates of Premium, by the undersigned.

WM. G. IRWIN & CO.  
Manager for Haw. Islands.CREAT WESTERN  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE.

50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

The above Company having established an Agency at Honolulu, for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned is authorized to accept and write

## MARINE RISKS

ON—

Merchandise, Freights, Treasure, Commissions, and Hulls.

At current Rates.

WM. G. IRWIN & CO.,  
Managers for Hawaiian Islands

## TRANS-ATLANTIC

## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company & Reserve.....6,000,000  
Reichsmark.....  
Capital of their Re-Insurance Companies.....101,650,000  
Reichsmark.....  
Total.....Reichsmark 107,650,000

## NORTH GERMAN

## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company & Reserve.....8,820,000  
Reichsmark.....  
Capital of their Re-Insurance Companies.....35,000,000  
Reichsmark.....  
Total.....Reichsmark 43,820,000

The undersigned, General Agents, of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

y22 1y H. HACKFELD &amp; CO.

## GERMAN LLOYD

Marine Insurance Co., of Berlin.

## FORTUNA

General Insurance Co., of Berlin.

THE ABOVE INSURANCE COMPANIES have established a General Agency here and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Dangers of the Seas at the most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.  
apl 1y

## HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG

## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HAMBURG.

Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Machinery insured against Fire on the most favorable terms.

A. JAEGER—Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.  
Jan 1-81w

## Hamburg-Bremen

## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire, on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO.

## Insurance Cards.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE  
Insurance Company.

Established 1809.

Resources of the Company as at 31st Dec., 1882

1—Authorized Capital.....	£3,000,000
2—Subscribed ".....	2,000,000
3—Paid up ".....	500,000
4—Fire Fund and Reserves as at 31st Dec., 1883.....	1,274,661
5—Life and Annuity Funds.....	3,855,529
6—Revenue Fire Branch.....	1,107,124
7— " Life and Annuity Branches.....	484,798
Ed. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., mch31 Agents for the Hawaiian Islands	

UNION  
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.  
Of New Zealand.

CAPITAL : : \$10,000,000.

Having Established an Agency at Honolulu, for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire in dwellings, stores, warehouses and merchandise, on favorable terms. Marine risks on cargo, freights, bottomry, profits and commissions. Losses promptly adjusted & payable.  
apl 81 dmy 1 WM. G. IRWIN & CO.

## CREAM CANDIES.

## P. McInerny,

Importer &amp; Home Manufacturer of

## CANDIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

No. 112 Fort St., Just above Hotel St.

Has just made large additions to his establishment and is now prepared to furnish to the trade, the Honolulu public, and residents on the other Islands, the very finest

## HOME-MADE AND IMPORTED CANDIES,

Of all descriptions at very reduced prices.

Receives Fresh Candies by every arrival. He guarantees the purity of his goods. The CREAM CANDIES are a specialty with him, and are a specialty with him, and are made by the best manufacturers in California, and received fresh by every steamer.

## Soda Water,

And all Kinds of ICED DRINKS.

## The best Ice Cream in the City.

The best brand of choice CIGARS always on hand.  
oct 1-83w

## NOTICE.

THROUGH TICKETS FOR THE  
VOLCANO.

And RETURN to HONOLULU.

May be obtained from the undersigned.

Tourists leaving Honolulu by the steamer Planter, as per time-table, will be landed at Puna luu; from whence they will be conveyed by rail way to Pahala, where horses and guides will be in attendance.

Tourists can make the round trip by this route in seven days, giving them four days for the land trip to and from the Volcano.

Fare for the round trip from Honolulu to the Volcano and back, \$60.

Further information can be had at the office of the

Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.,  
Esplanade, Honolulu.Or from J. F. JUDD, VOLCANO HOUSE.  
my15-dtf-wly

## J. HOPP &amp; CO.

No. 74 King Street

Dealers in all kinds of

## FURNITURE.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES of a Good Upholsterer, we are prepared to do anything in that line.

We are the Sole Agents for

## The Farrar Sofa,

(RED AND LOVNGE).

The shortest sofas (only five feet long); the largest and the strongest frame; is the most simple in the construction, and can be changed into five different positions

## FURNITURE,

Of all kinds made to order and repaired, and good work guaranteed.

PRICES REASONABLE.

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